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BROADWAY & 14TH-ST.

thus far had indicates that the General Conference

Whereas, it is of the utmost importance that no delegate remain in regard to the introduction of women as lay delegates into the Conference; therefore

Resolved (1), That without giving interpretation to the rule of the Church upon the subject of lay delegation we reference to the constitutional right of women to sit as delegates, and disclaim all right and intention of establishing a precedent by the action now proposed, the following persons duly accredited as lay delegates to the General Conference are hereby admitted, viz: 1.

Amanda C. Ripper, Kansas Conference,
Columbia, Missouri.

Resolved (2). That during the month of October, 1887, or any day except the Sabbath, the time to be determined by the preacher in charge, who shall give at least two

days notice, there shall be held a general conference of the bishops of the Episcopal Church, at which all members in full communion not less than twenty-nine years of age shall be invited to vote by ballot "for the admission of women as lay delegates" or "against the admission of women as lay delegates." This election shall be held under the direction of the Standing Committee of the House of Bishops, and shall be presided over by the President of the House of Bishops, who shall be appointed by the Quarterly Conference, who shall send him all the details of the election, and within ten days thereafter shall report the result to the presiding elders of the district, who, in turn, shall report the same to the Presiding Bishop of the ensuing Annual Conference to be held in the following year.

Resolved (8), That the bishops presiding at the several annual conferences at their first session after the above election shall lay before those bodies the following proposed amendment to the second restrictive rule, and shall report the results to the next ensuing General Conference, namely in the fifth canon, page 48, after the words "deliberate on the question of the admission of women as lay delegates," so that as amended the main clause shall read:

Section 5. The General Conference shall not allow

more than one ministerial representative for every four members of an annual conference; but of a few numbers of the Church, the General Conference has appointed lay delegates for an annual conference, who may be men or women; provided, no ministerial representative shall be in any annual conference a fraction of two-thirds the number which shall be fixed for the ratio of representation in such annual conference shall be entitled to an additional delegate for such a fraction; provided, also, that no conference shall be denied the privilege of one ministerial and one lay delegate.

Resolved (4), Should a majority of the votes cast by the members of the Church be in favor of the admission of women as lay delegates, and should three-fourths of all the members of the annual Conferences present and voting in favor of the same, the General Conference of the Constitution of the Church, then the General Conference meeting in 1892 by the requisite two-thirds vote can complete the change, and any women who may have been previously elected lay delegates may then be admitted.

DAVID L. MOORE,
BENJAMIN ST. JAMES, PRY.

DR. BUCKLEY GETS THE FLOOR.

With his customary agility, Dr. Buckley was first in the hot contest for the floor that followed the introduction of the resolution. He said that he was going to say to Dr. Flood, as he took his stand in the pulpit where he had been often, then abruptly, said:

opposed the substitute and stuck to the original amendment. In his address he made somewhat severe references to the spectators of the debate, and as an illustration of how outsiders were meddling he read a resolution adopted by the Washington District Women's Suffrage Association, to the effect that "no woman from every woman in the Methodist Church to wit from any church where the pastor upheld the action of the General Conference in the exclusion of women from the woman delegates. Dr. Buckley then went on to demolish the arguments of the speakers who had made a mistake in coming to the new Convention with vigor on Dr. Kynett's address, charging him with having made "some of the most astonishing errors in a moral and political sense of any intelligence I have ever heard of." That Dr. Kynett had lost his head, Dr. Buckley said, and that the Methodist and Congregational churches as having women voters their government was ineffectual, because the churches were not organized on a democratic basis. Dr. Buckley in his challenge distinctly referred to organized churches.

Dr. Kynett (interrupting)—Mr. President, does Dr. Buckley desire to be answered?

Dr. Buckley—No, sir. I only desire the rhetorical privilege of proceeding. (Laughter.) The gentleman can answer me when he gets the floor.

Dr. Buckley then "went for" Dr. Creighton, and was not long before he had him on his feet, exclaiming "I rise to a question of privilege." The point was, which the speaker intended to refer to. Dr. Buckley thought or said that it is like a revelation to me."

Dr. Buckley—"That being the case, I appeal to this assembly here who heard you. The fact is he undertook to make a speech on the question of specific legislation and had no force. (Dr. Creighton rose in his seat.) We did he didn't, a great many thought he did."

STIRRING UP ANOTHER ANTAGONIST.

The aggressive editor then "tackled" Dr. Leonard

Dr. Buckley—In what you said about the constitution I did not refer to the original constitution of 1812. I referred to the constitution that is to that at all, sir.

Dr. Buckley—I'm happy to hear that, and I accept it once. You are reported ambiguously to have said that Mr. Buckley went on to say that he could get sixty-five good leaders on his side, if he had sixty-five men who would so do after them. You thus proceeded to say that the women would be the majority.

If you said those women you will proscribe an entire discussion in the Church, and you will be impeached as usurping the powers of the elders. I mean, if you say that the women will be the majority, the Editor, or as its Editor, but I in person, as a member of the New-York East Conference, will impeach you in my individual capacity, and there are hundreds of others who will do so.

of a legitimate discussion." "I don't think it is right to tell him do," remarked a lady delegate before Buckley qualified his statement of acquiescence by his last sentence.

Dr. Albert, of Louisiana, the first colored delegate to be taken into consideration by the assembly, Dr. Kinnert, while Dr. Albert was coming down the aisle, took the opportunity to explain his position regarding the Congregational and Baptist Churches in Louisiana. He stated that he was a member of the Congregational Church, and that all the churches of those denominations were independent republics, in each of which is vested the right of self-government. He stated that he came out as an uncompromising non-eligibility man supporting his position by the Scriptures as well as the Church constitution.

God gave the souls to men, and not to women. If women are admitted to this Conference

yesterday morning was worth millions of dollars to California. The fall was light, but sufficient to save late sown grain.

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THE PHILADELPHIA SALOONS GOING.

VIGOROUSLY EXTINGUISHING THE TRAFFIC IN LIQUOR.

Philadelphia, May 5 (Special).—A number of saloons have closed this week rather than pay the Government tax of \$27 50, which would have allowed them to go

The almost unanimous sentiment among the saloon-keepers is that their efforts before the Supreme Court are entirely useless.

Some of the effects of the refusing of licenses have been saddening. One man is already in the insane asylum, and there are two women whose minds are badly affected.

One saloon-keeper who applied for a license was discovered to have had a boy stationed at the corner to direct men as to where they could get a drink on Sun-

Many of the corner saloons which were vacated have been converted into dairies.

Several of the wholesale cigar dealers state that they will be compelled to largely reduce their force on account of the closing of so many saloons.

A saloon-keeper was refused a license because he lifted up his grandchild and gave her a drink in his bar-room.

The proprietor of the Washington House, on Main-st., gave as his reference the fact that the immortal Wash-

There is great interest as to what will be the action in Gloucester to-morrow, it being the first Sunday under the New Jersey liquor law.

The "Liquor Palace" at Almsouth Park, was leased by the Commissioners to-day to I. O. Gardner, at \$5000 a year, with the understanding that no liquor is to be sold. This is about one-quarter the usual rent. The Commission will hereafter refuse all applications of

TO TRY HIGH LICENSE IN FALL RIVER.
Fall River, Mass., May 5 (Special).—After a year of no license, under which saloon-keepers thrived and grew in numbers in spite of the open violation of the law, this city is in a fair way to try a year of high-license. The Aldermen have fixed the price of an innholder's license at \$1,000 against \$500 two years ago. This gives the privileges of selling all night and Sundays. For a victualer's, or ordinary saloon license

closing from 1 p. m. to 6 a. m. every night and all day Sunday, the fee has been fixed at \$400, against \$190 two years ago. The liquor dealers, of whom thirty or more have applied for in-holders' licenses and over 800 for victuallers' licenses, are up in arms against this, and last night went before the Aldermen to protest. They want the fees cut down one-half, and suggest a sliding scale, highest in the centre of the city, and reducing toward the outskirts. The higher fees were introduced by a large majority of the Aldermen, and there is a chance of changing them. Either the city will get back \$300,000 of the revenue, or the liquor dealers will get back \$190,000.

For an industrial school in Cambridge. Boston, May 5 (Special).—Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Harry Ellis, the sub-committee of the Advisory Board having charge of Frederick H. Rindge's gifts to the city of Cambridge, have received from the donor an acceptance of the general plans for an industrial school, which will be represented as being

an industrial school which were presented to him some time ago. These plans contemplate a course of industrial training parallel to the high school course and taking boys who have gone through the grammar schools or passed the required examinations. The peculiarity of this school will be a building for industrial training alone. Similar instruction in other places is given in a building used for other purposes. The literary and scientific training will be given in the English High School, which is to be ultimately in a new building adjoining the industrial school on land

given by Mr. Lindsge. The time of the pupils will be equally divided between the workshop and study, three hours to each. The departments to be opened for industrial instruction are to be drawing, carpentry, blacksmithing, machine work and printing. It is now expected that a brick building for the purposes of this school will be begun this summer, and that some of the departments will be opened next fall. Instruction will be free, but it will be limited to boys of good physical condition who have been in Cambridge for a certain time yet to be fixed upon. The school will be open for the last three years. At the

be defrayed by Mr. Rindge, who is also to pay for the building and equipping of it. It will then be transferred to the city. The question of classes for those pupils not desiring to take the full regular course has not yet been decided. It was the desire of the Advisory Committee that a girl's department should be added and the suggestion was made to Mr. Rindge, but he has decided such a course is not practicable at present.

LEAVING HIS BODY TO RELATIVES PIECEMEAL.
Louisville, May 4.—Dr. Everett Wagner, an eccentric physician, living near Elmfont, Metcalfe County,

Ks., left the following will:

By the grace of God, amen. I, Everett Wagner, being of sound mind and disposing memory, and realizing the uncertainties of life, do make this my last will and testament hereby revoking any former or other will I may have made. I have lived a secluded life, and for that reason, I suppose I have not accumulated as much of this world's goods as might have been, but my beloved relatives, knowing that I am about to die and believing me sane, have heretofore called upon me to support my wealth very large. Although up to this time they have shunned me almost entirely, they cannot now do too much for me, and nearly every

one of them he visited me in those, my last hours and given me a gentle hint that they would like to have a small trinket of some kind by which to remember their beloved relative, and their form of trinket, and their gentle hints, I now take this method of satisfying their desires and by this my last will and testament, I will and bequeath to them as follows:

First—I give to my beloved brother, Napoleon Bonaparte Wagner, my left hand and arm.

Second—I give to my beloved brother George W. Wagner my right hand and arm.

Similarly he disposes of eyes, nose, etc., to other persons, *as above, if any be forgotten, the dispositive*

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.
Fall River, May 5 (Special).—The print cloth market for the week closes quiet and firm at 3-1-2 cents for 64x64 goods, and 3-3-16 cents for 60x36s. The premium for the week was 175,000 pieces, and the

delivers 180,000 pieces, reducing the stock on hand to 30,000 pieces, against 35,000 pieces last week. Sales for the week have been large, aggregating 275,000 pieces, of which 68,000 have been spot goods, and 207,000 for future delivery. The sales include 177,000 pieces odd goods, 30,000 60x56s, and 68,000 64x84s. The demand is chiefly for odd goods, and most of the mill are well placed on contracts for May and June. The contracts for weekly delivery to date are as follows: May, 110,000 pieces weekly; June, 100,000; July, 30,000; August, 50,000. The exten-

FATALLY STABBED WITH A HAT PIN.
Boston, May 5 (Special).—Forest Johnson, a liquor-dealer in East Boston, died this morning. On April 16 Margaret A. Young entered Johnson's saloon and called for whiskey. Johnson went round the bar to attend to her order, but finding that she was intoxicated, refused to fill her order. An altercation ensued.

between the two, the result of which was that Johnson ordered the woman to leave the premises. She drew the steel pin which fastened her hat to her hair and stabbed him in the hand. Johnson withdrew the pin, as he supposed, entire, from his hand, and went to a physician near by to have the wound dressed. The doctor advised the man to apply poultices to the wound, which he did for two days. At the end of that time the pain becoming unbearable, he called in Dr. J. L. Madison, who immediately advised an amputation by which about one inch and a half of the

pin was removed from the wound. Blood poisoning
set in, ending with the man's death.

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HANGING A SELECTMAN IN EFFIGY.
New-Bedford, May 5 (Special).—John I. Bryant, one
of the Selectmen of Fair Haven, was hanged in
effigy last night in front of the engine house. He was
chief engineer of the town some time ago, but dis-
satisfaction arose and another chief, Harrison, was
elected. Last year Bryant was elected a selectman
and tried hard to elect a new board of engineers, so

that Harrison could be tipped out, but of three selections he was the only one voting for a new boat. This year Bryant secured a new board of fire engineers and had the whole fire department reorganized. This is the second time Bryant has been hanged in effigy.

There is no night charged with having been concerned in the girl's death. Cowie was suspected of the crime from the beginning, but the detectives could not secure sufficient evidence against him at the time to warrant his arrest. He is said to have been unduly intimate with the girl.

It is said in Webster that Alice Hoyle, Lillie's sister, has suddenly left town with Andrew, another uncle,

When the New-York Club bought the lot at Thirty-fifth-st. and Fifth-ave. from the Caswell estate for \$250,000 the ground was occupied by what had at one time been a fine mansion. Architect R. H. Robinson was asked to make the necessary improvements, and fulfilled his commission by designing a charming Queen Anne structure. But little of the old building was used, and that little was radically remodelled.

The carpets were by Sloane, the hangings by George and the decorations by Ifterter. The house was not expected to be ready for occupancy until May 15, and the club members were virtually waiting on the streets of New-York. They had left the old house on Madison square, the furniture had been sold and they were homeless. All were naturally anxious to move into their new habitation, and things were "rushed through." A member of the house committee piloted a Tribune reporter through the house yesterday, and revealed to

Each room on one floor is finished in a different kind of natural wood. One is in antique oak, the second in modern oak, the third in cherry, and others in manegany, walnut and ash. The billiard room is undoubtedly the handsomest on the floor, and is remarkable for a magnificent mantel and for its stained-glass windows. A large clock with bronze facings, made for the club in Antwerp, is among the ornaments. Here, as in fact throughout the building, there is not a single piece of furniture which was not especially designed

The club's silver service, spoken of above, is **one** of the finest ever turned out by Tiffany. It was delivered yesterday, with the exception of a set of sample pieces, which will be exhibited in Tiffany's show-windows this week. The service consists of 2,241 pieces of quadruple-plated ware, on what is technically known as nickel-silver. The design is "Continental" and is of a style in vogue a century ago. The dishes are all oval in shape, with broken edges chased by hand. The principal charms of the

The New-York Whist Club on May 1 removed from its former home in the American Jockey Club Building, at Madison-ave. and Twenty-seventh-st., to a more attractive new quarters at No. 18 West Thirtieth-st. This is a handsome and spacious house, formerly used both for residence and office purposes by the well-known physicians, Dr. John T. Metcalfe and Dr. Ward, who have moved up-town. The whist club has taken the whole house, and in its new home will undoubtedly develop increased prosperity and influence. The house is halfway between Broadway and Fifth-

New-York it was the custom for bankers, brokers and other men whose occupations gave them leisure before dinner, and who had a fancy for whist, to play a few rubbers at the clubs before dinner. It was formerly almost the invariable rule that some whist playing was indulged in at the Union Manhattan, and most of the other clubs mentioned, before dinner, and general games were made up in the evening. But the New-York Whist Club has now gathered within its folds most of the skilled players of these clubs. The result is that it is difficult to

The present members that all devotees of whist who desire to study it in the most advanced forms will seek to ally themselves with this organization. Its ranks are some of the best players in America, and its members are always ready to try conclusions with the champions of whist in Boston, Chicago or any other city where there are enthusiastic admirers of this noble game. Whist exercises a constantly increasing fascination upon its followers. No man who becomes interested

The initiation fee of the New York Whist Club is \$50, the annual dues are \$25. The expense, therefore, of attending membership and playing is not at all heavy in comparison with the initiation fees and dues of other prominent clubs, while its new home could not be better adapted for the purposes for which the club is organized.

NO ARRANGEMENTS FOR GOING TO CHICAGO.

So far no arrangements have been made by the committee of the Republican organizations of the State for a special tour on tropical islands.

right Lawrence, but he says that he is unauthorized to enter into the matter of transportation contracts. There will be so many persons going out to the convention from New York that unless two or three special trains are chartered the crowd on the ordinary trains will be immense. It is hoped that the delegates that support the delegates as are elected and shall be present at the annual Convention this month shall take up the matter and appoint a committee of arrangements.

BISHOP IRELAND TO BE AN ARCHBISHOP.
St. Paul, May 5.—The Northwestern Chronicle
